

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Latvian SSR)	REPORT	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	25X1
SUBJECT	Institutions and Enterprises in Liepaja	DATE DISTR.	14 May 1954	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. There was only one housing administration in Liepaja, whereas in Riga each rayon had its own housing administration, or a total of eight. It was located in Vec-liepaja, at No. 8 or No. 10 Liela iela, at the corner of Liela and Pasta (formerly Helenes) iela, nearest the canal. This housing administration supervised about 150 "building administrations".

Most

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of the employees of the apartment administration were Russians.

2. Building Administration No. 37 was located at No. 21 Apsu iela. Another building administration was located in the same building. Building Administration No. 37 had jurisdiction over the building at No. 31 Zalu (formerly Zales) iela. There were usually two employees in a building administration, the building administrator and a secretary. In 1951, some building administrators in building administrations earned salaries of 500 rubles per month. Engineers of repair departments of the apartment administrations earned salaries of 900 rubles per month.

3. The motor vehicle inspection office was located in the militia building at No. 7 Skriversu iela. The head of this office was a Jew named Galachov (fnu), who usually wore civilian clothes but sometimes wore a militia uniform with three stars on the shoulder boards. He was sometimes at the militia division headquarters in Jaunliepaja, on Teodora Breiksa iela. A Latvian named Zveja was employed as the motor vehicle inspector.

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Each year, the registration and "coupon" of the car had to be renewed. This was done at the beginning of the year during the motor vehicle inspection.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						
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25 YEAR RE-EVAL

- 2 -

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- 3 -

12. The Liepaja Meat Combine was located in Jaunliepaja, in the building east of the Dairy Combine, at the corner of Kolchoznieku iela (formerly Piescu).
13. The Jura restaurant was located in Jaunliepaja, at the corner of Liela and Teatra (formerly Hagedorna) iela, on the side nearest the city canal. Dancing was permitted. The restaurant was frequented by both Latvians and Russians, but poorly dressed persons were not admitted.
14. The Vecais Dirbergs restaurant was located in Vecliepaja, at the corner of Graudu and Krisjana Valdemara iela, where the well-known Dirberg Cafe was formerly located. Most of the patrons were Latvians, although some Soviets went there. This restaurant also excluded poorly dressed persons.
15. There was a low-class tavern in Jaunliepaja at No. 27 Teatra iela, at the corner of Rigas and Tirgus iela. It was frequented mainly by workmen, and was managed by a woman.
16. The Liepaja post office was still located in Vecliepaja, at the corner of Pasta (formerly Helenes) and Jekaba iela.
17. The komendatura was in Vecliepaja, on Graudu iela, between Locu iela and Padomju (formerly Kurmajas) prospekts, on the side nearest the sea.
18. The headquarters of the Party Committee (sic) in Liepaja was located in Vecliepaja, on Graudu iela, at the corner of Juras iela, in the same building as one of the two Graudu iela movie theaters, either Sarkana baka or Uzvara.
19. The Liepaja City Executive Committee had several divisions located throughout the city. The main building was at Rozu iela, in the former District Court building.
20. The Liepaja City Polyclinic was located in Vecliepaja, at No. 5 Republikas iela (formerly Nikolaja). The head of the polyclinic was a Russian woman named Bolshakova, a neurologist. Others employed there were: Dr. Paskevics, ear, nose, and throat specialist; Dr. Skuja, a woman, internal medicine; Dr. Rozenthale, a woman, practical physician; and Dr. Hermers, roentgenologist. 25X1
21. The Liepaja City Hospital was still located on the shore between Veca Jermalas and Sunu iela. The chief surgeon was Zandbergs. Other surgeons at the hospital were: Ziks, a woman named Cena, a Russian named Kazlovskis, and Gleinsmits. 25X1
22. The Tuberculosis Dispensary was located in Vecliepaja, on Padomju prospekts. It had an X-ray laboratory and several physicians. Dr. Liede, a woman, was once head of the dispensary and was removed.
23. The Dental Polyclinic was located in Vecliepaja, at No. 7 Tirgonu iela. The dentists working there earned about 500 to 600 rubles per month. There were no more private dentists.
24. One of the largest pharmacies was in Vecliepaja, at the corner of Imanta iela (formerly Kungu) and Ugunsdzeseju Square. Only Latvian women worked here.
25. The Liepaja State Dramatic Theater was still located at the corner of Teatra and Skolas iela.

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- 4 -

26. [redacted] all workers in the Liepaja plant were trade union members. Trade union membership was not obligatory, but the workers joined unions in order to receive higher disability payments in case of illness. A worker who was a trade union member and who had worked eight years in one place or had been involuntarily transferred to another place was paid his wage in full for the first two months, in case of illness. He could, however, get this compensation for an even longer period. 25X1
27. In addition to a labor record book, the workers in larger enterprises also had a wage record book. The workers in Factory No. 29 and in Sarkanais metalurgs plant had these books, but the workers at the Liepaja Industrial Combine did not. The wage record book was about 4 x 6 inches in size and had a grey cover with black letters. This book was issued by the payroll office of the factory and contained a personal description of the worker, the wage grade, and the hourly or piecework wages. The factory cashier recorded each wage payment in the book before the worker was paid. The wage record book was kept in the cashier's office, but the worker could ask for it at any time if he wished to check the record. In some plants, including Factory No. 29, the wages were not paid by the cashier, but were brought to the workers in the shop by the timekeeper. In this way, workers did not waste time standing in line. Workers at the Sarkanais metalurgs plant stood in line on paydays to receive their wages.
28. At some Liepaja factories, a pass had to be shown at the entrance to the factory area. Passes were required at the entrance to Factory No. 29, a defense industry enterprise, where supervision of the workers was very strict. The workers at the Sarkanais metalurgs Plant formerly had to show a pass without a photograph when entering the factory gates, but this practice was discontinued. There was a board on the wall of the guardhouse at the factory gate bearing the numbers 1 to 2,000. Two small disks with the same number were hung on each board number. Upon entering, the worker unhooked both disks, dropped one into a box in the guardhouse, and hung the other on a board in his shop. Workers, office employees, and drivers all followed this procedure.
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